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NOTES ON NORTH AMERICAN FUNGI.

A. P. MORGAN.

From R. A. Harper, Madison, Wis., I have specimens of the following species of fungi:

1. *PORIA CRUENTATA* Mont. — The species of *Poria* are greatly multiplied and many are not clearly distinguished. The colors of most of them, perhaps, are given from the dried specimens. This species is closely related to *P. purpurea* Fr., *P. rufa* Schrad., *P. salmonicolor* B. & C. and *P. sub-rufa* E. & D. In a proper classification, they should all stand close together.

2. *ODONTIA FIMBRIATA* P. — This is the type species. It is easily recognized by the rhizomorphoid fibres running beneath the hymenium. The color of the hymenium given in the *Hym. Europaei* of Fries is "pallida," but in Person's *Synopsis* it is "incarnato-rufum" which answers best to all the specimens I have seen.

3. *POLYSTICTUS PERGAMENUS* Fr. — This is a fine specimen. The color of the hymenium by Saccardo's *Chromotaxia* is *livid* rather than violet. It answers to the description of *Polystictus abietinus* Dickr. almost perfectly and I know of nothing to hinder its being so referred, except Fries's stout assertion "sed nunquam in arboribus frondosis."

4. *IRPEX TULIPIFERAE* SCHW. — The synonymy of this species is as follows:

Polyporus tulipiferae, Schweinitz, Syn. Car. 1822. *Polyporus corticola*, var. *tulipiferae*, Fries, Elenchus I. 1828. *Irpex tulipiferae*, Schweinitz, N. A. Fungi, 1834. *Poria tulipiferae*, Saccardo, Sylloge VI. 1888.

It is not a *Poria*, because it is not truly resupinate; when fully grown it has a distinct reflexed pileus. The hymenium is at first wholly porose and the species might be called *Polystictus tulipiferae*. The early stage is liable to be confused with *Merulius corium* Fr. I have seen it labeled *Polyporus niphodes* B. & Br., which may be true for all I know, but Schweinitz's name must take precedence. The favorite habitat of the species is on the timber of the *Liriodendron*, but it abounds on branches of Hickory and it may be found on *Acer*, *Fagus*, and other trees. I have never seen it on Pine or any other Evergreen.

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON TWO NEW GENERA OF BASIDIOMYCETES.

GEO. F. ATKINSON.

I. TREMELLODENDRON, A NEW GENUS OF TREMELLINEAE.

In studying the structure of *Thelephora candida* (Schw.) Fr., and *T. pallida* Schw., a little more than a year ago, I was surprised to find that they are not members of the *Thelephoraceae*, but belong in the *Tremellineae*, on account of the globose, cruciately divided basidia. They differ quite markedly from any of the described genera of the Tremellineae, but approach nearest (especially *T. candida*), perhaps, to *Sebacina* Tul. In *Sebacina* Tul., however, the plants are effuse and incrusting, only rising from the substratum in an irregular manner, or when encrusting erect objects, as grasses, herbs, sticks, etc. *T. candida* (Schw.), Fr., and *T. pallida* Schw. normally grow erect from the substratum and have a characteristic, more or less dendroid branching. They represent the type of a new genus for which I propose the name TREMELLODENDRON Atkinson n. g., with *Tremello-dendron candidum* (*Merisma candida* Schw.), and *Tremello-dendron schweinitzii* (*Thelephora schweinitzii* Pk., *T. pallida* Schw., not *T. pallida* Pers.) as representative species (at least in part), for it appears that there are true *Thelephorae* which are nearly or quite impossible to separate from *T. pallida* Schw., without an examination of the hymenium.

II. EOCCRONARTIUM, A NEW GENUS OF AURICULARIACEAE.

This very interesting plant might very easily be mistaken for *Typhula muscicola* if the spores and basidia were not carefully examined. The plant was collected on living moss, July 8, 1902,